

FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXX.--NO. 98

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 6 1898

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
100 Government Street

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

ROBBERY OF MOLSON'S

Sixty-Two Thousand Dollars Disappears From the Bank's Branch at Winnipeg.

Treasure Was in the Strong Box Which Shows No Mark of Violence.

By Curious Coincidence Manager Was Late Worned of Prospective Atmpt.

(Special to The Colonist.)
Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—The Molson's Bank branch of this city was robbed of \$62,000 in cash and notes some time between September 28 and yesterday. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday afternoon, when the officials opened the treasure box and found that the contents, consisting of the amount above stated, had disappeared.

The bank officials and solicitors are very reticent on the matter, although they do not deny that the bank has been robbed, and the details of the affair are kept from the public. It is learned, however, that no violence was committed, and that no arrests have been made as yet.

T. B. Phephie, manager of the bank, left yesterday morning for Russell on a shooting trip, and F. McBeath, the accountant, was acting manager during Mr. Phephie's absence. The safe was not broken into, or any evidences left in the building by the robbers. In fact, it is asserted that the vault was opened by the regular combination. This adds much to the mystery, as only one man in the bank knows the whole combination, each clerk who uses the vault locking a portion.

The reticence displayed under the circumstances is hard to understand, since the indefinite rumors that have been flying around are apt to do more harm in the way of preventing the apprehension of the criminals than a full statement of the case. The silence is partly accounted for by the seeming lack of authority on the part of both acting manager and solicitors to give out any information. They both declare that they have no authority to make anything public. The police are working very actively on the case, and hope to be successful.

It is learned to-night that the money, \$37,000, in ordinary bank notes, and \$25,000, in clearing house certificates, was in the treasury on Wednesday the 28th of September, the last time the treasure box was opened prior to the discovery of the theft. Tuesday afternoon, October 4, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, On the 28th the money was seen by the clerks in charge. It was not counted, but by its bulk it appeared to be intact. Tuesday afternoon last when the treasury was again open for the purpose of making a deposit, the compartment was empty.

The lock combination of the vault and the vault itself presented no signs of having in any way been violently tampered with in order to gain an entrance to the treasury compartment and it was realized that some person or persons who knew the combination had committed the robbery. Five combination locks and one key lock have to be opened before the treasury compartment can be entered. Each combination is known only to one man, and the final door opening into the treasury compartment has two combination locks and two men must be present when the door is opened. One of these combinations is supposed to be known only to the manager of the bank and the other to the accountant or in the absence of either to some one designated by the manager. There are probably three or four members of the Molson's Bank staff who knew combinations of portions of the vault.

Several weeks ago the manager received a warning from a well known private detective that an attempt would be made to rob the bank. He gave the name of one of the parties implicated in the plot. In consequence of this warning two clerks have slept in the bank every night since the 12th of September. That plot had any connection with the robbery of \$62,000 is not believed, for the man whose name was given to the manager was in jail at the time and is still there serving a three months' sentence.

THE QUEEN IN DANGER.
The Horses of the Royal Carriage Bolted and Serious Accident Narrowly Averted.

London, Oct. 5.—Queen Victoria, her daughter, the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and Princess Adolph of Schleswig-Holstein, had a narrow escape while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, on Monday. The horses of Her Majesty's carriage bolted, the coachman lost control of them, and a serious accident was only averted by the horses turning into the woods where the carriage stuck between the trees. The members of the royal party were severely shaken and much alarmed but were not injured.

CARVERS, DESSERT SETS, FISH SETS

With Horn, Ivory, Pearl and Ivoine Handles. The best and largest stock we have ever shown. Bought for spot cash and marked to sell at the lowest price consistent with quality.

Challoner & Mitchell,
JEWELERS - 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

JUST RECEIVED
DIRECT FROM SHEFFIELD

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

Are, without doubt, in quality and price..... The Very Best Made

At E. A. Morris'



INDIANS KILL SOLDIERS

Battle on Minnesota Reserve Which May Lead to a General Rising.

Braves Claim That They Have Been Heartlessly Used by White Officials.

Attempt to Recapture Prisoners Taken From Marshals Hurts the Outbreak.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—A battle took place this morning between United States regulars under General Bacon and Bear Island Indians in which four soldiers were killed and nine wounded. How many Indians were killed is not at present known. General Bacon had gone to Bear Island to enforce the authority of the United States marshal in that district. The marshal had arrested several Indians for various offences but the other Indians on the reserve rescued their brothers and would not give them up.

According to a despatch to the Journal from Walker, Minn., General Bacon with his force of 100 regulars, who were on small river steamers, reached a point close to Bear Island early this morning and proceeded overland towards the Indian reserve. During a halt and while preparing for dinner the Indians opened fire on the regulars. The Indians were concealed in the bushes and the soldiers at once sought shelter themselves.

The firing at once became general. A body of Indians, said to number between 150 and 200, made a rush towards several deputy marshals who had two prisoners in their possession, but the regulars' heavy fire beat them back. Six Indians were seen to fall during the rush. The Indians then ran to the shore and fired volleys after volley at the steamers that had carried the troops.

Inspector Tinker, who was on the tugboat Chief, was shot through the leg, and the steersman of the Jenny was shot in the arm. Later reports say that the regulars will make no further move until reinforcements arrive.

OPENING OF INDIAN WAR.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Official despatches received here to-night brought to the authorities the sudden realization of an Indian rising of more than ordinary dimensions. These despatches began to come about 6 p.m. The first despatch to come from Walker, Minn., was as follows:

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Indians 25 miles from here on the mainland of North Bear island opened fire on troops under command of General Bacon, without warning, this morning at 1:30. I fear the army in the field isn't strong enough to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How many are hurt on either side cannot now tell. A large force should be sent here at once. It is now war, and the gov-

ernment must protect the people. (Sgd.) Tinker, Inspector."

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—An uncon-

firmed rumor has reached here that the

soldiers and General Bacon have been

massacred by the Indians at Leech Lake.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says, in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 a.m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians with Brill, and was running and the Indians firing at them. I fear for his safety, as well as for General Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by county commissioners, with arms and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Everyone is much excited, yet the situation is such as warrants it."

THE INDIANS' PROVOCATION.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Pillagers and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislations and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of oil on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper fee.

This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is one old warrior Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterwards sought again by the deputies.

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Indians

25 miles from here on the mainland of

North Bear island opened fire on troops

under command of General Bacon, with

out warning, this morning at 1:30. I fear

the army in the field isn't strong enough

to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How

many are hurt on either side cannot now

tell. A large force should be sent here

at once. It is now war, and the gov-

ernment must protect the people. (Sgd.) Tinker, Inspector."

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—An uncon-

firmed rumor has reached here that the

soldiers and General Bacon have been

massacred by the Indians at Leech Lake.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says, in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 a.m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians with Brill, and was running and the Indians firing at them. I fear for his safety, as well as for General Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by county commissioners, with arms and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Everyone is much excited, yet the situation is such as warrants it."

THE INDIANS' PROVOCATION.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Pillagers and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislations and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of oil on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper fee.

This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is one old warrior Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterwards sought again by the deputies.

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Indians

25 miles from here on the mainland of

North Bear island opened fire on troops

under command of General Bacon, with

out warning, this morning at 1:30. I fear

the army in the field isn't strong enough

to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How

many are hurt on either side cannot now

tell. A large force should be sent here

at once. It is now war, and the gov-

ernment must protect the people. (Sgd.) Tinker, Inspector."

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—An uncon-

firmed rumor has reached here that the

soldiers and General Bacon have been

massacred by the Indians at Leech Lake.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says, in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 a.m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians with Brill, and was running and the Indians firing at them. I fear for his safety, as well as for General Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by county commissioners, with arms and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Everyone is much excited, yet the situation is such as warrants it."

THE INDIANS' PROVOCATION.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Pillagers and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislations and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of oil on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper fee.

This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is one old warrior Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterwards sought again by the deputies.

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Indians

25 miles from here on the mainland of

North Bear island opened fire on troops

under command of General Bacon, with

out warning, this morning at 1:30. I fear

the army in the field isn't strong enough

to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How

many are hurt on either side cannot now

tell. A large force should be sent here

at once. It is now war, and the gov-

ernment must protect the people. (Sgd.) Tinker, Inspector."

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—An uncon-

firmed rumor has reached here that the

soldiers and General Bacon have been

massacred by the Indians at Leech Lake.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says, in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 a.m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians with Brill, and was running and the Indians firing at them. I fear for his safety, as well as for General Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by county commissioners, with arms and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Everyone is much excited, yet the situation is such as warrants it."

THE INDIANS' PROVOCATION.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Pillagers and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances go back through many years and there have been legislations and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of oil on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper fee.

This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is one old warrior Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterwards sought again by the deputies.

"Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Indians

25 miles from here on the mainland of

North Bear island opened fire on troops

under command of General Bacon, with

out warning, this morning at 1:30. I fear

the army in the field isn't strong enough

to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How</p

*Some people want quality, others price.
Sensible people get both when they
buy Blue Ribbon Tea.*

A SENATOR ARRAIGNED

Charged in Philadelphia With Diverting State Funds to His Private Purposes.

Alleged Conspiracy With Bank Cashier Who Has Since Suicided.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The hearing of United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburgh, on the charge of using state funds in the People's Bank for speculative purposes for their own profit, was begun before Magistrate Jernon today. The room was crowded with prominent politicians, lawyers and others. It was the general expectation that hearing would be waived, and the case disposed of in a few minutes. This, however, proved to be an incorrect theory, as counsel for defendants made a hard fight on the point of evidence to establish a *prima facie* case, and combated the prosecution at every point.

District Attorney Graham called receiver Barlow and teller Tabor, of the People's Bank, who testified to having found certain letters and telegrams in the desk of cashier Hopkins after the latter's suicide, which documents, it was claimed, implicated the defendants in a conspiracy with the cashier for the use of the funds. Certain memoranda of cashier Hopkins were presented, and against the admission of this evidence defendants' counsel made strong objection. The district attorney finally presented as evidence the letters and telegrams.

The first letter presented was one from state treasurer Haywood to president McManus, of the People's Bank. The letter was dated July 25, 1896, and informed the president that the state's deposit in the bank would be increased from \$500,000 to \$600,000 the following week, provided Richard R. Quay was permitted to borrow \$100,000. A telegram, dated a week later, from Haywood to cashier Hopkins was next presented, which notified the latter of the letter to the president of the bank. Evidence was produced that the loan to Richard Quay had been made. Cross-examination elicited the fact that the loan had been cancelled since the bank had gone into liquidation, which was in March last.

Other letters and telegrams were read, some of which were from Mr. Quay to cashier Hopkins, directing him to buy or sell certain shares of stock, and giving directions relative to the transfer of other stock, through the broker firm of George A. Hahn, of Philadelphia. It was shown that the promised deposit referred to by state treasurer Haywood was made on August 3.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburgh, were held in \$5,000 bail each to answer at the next term of court the charge of conspiracy in using the state funds deposited in the People's Bank, for their individual profit.

MUSICIANS MAKE DISCORD.

Proposed Operations of English Examining Board Resented in Eastern Canada

The recent action of the Associated Board of Examiners of the Royal Academy and of the Royal College of Music of London, England, in seeking to institute examinations in Canada, has aroused the antagonism of prominent Canadian musicians, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Protests were first voiced in Montreal, and now Toronto has been heard on the subject, a "mass meeting" of those interested being held at the Y.W.C.A. building last evening with a view to bringing about a combined movement of the musical fraternity against what was termed foreign invasion. Mr. L. L. Hume, president, and a large attendance of well-known musicians, among whom were Dr. Harris of Hamilton, Mr. Elliott Hallam, F. H. Torrington, Edward Fisher, A. S. Vogt, T. C. Jeffries, A. T. Crangan, J. L. Humphrey, Rechab Tandy, Frank Welsman, J. W. F. Hartson, W. C. Bannon, Edgar R. Doward and G. T. Church.

Mr. Haslam moved a resolution, which was subsequently adopted, condemning the action of the foreign board. He complained that the grade of examinations by the bodies referred to were below standard required by Canadian musical institutions, and argued that there existed in the Dominion no demand for the proposed examinations, which, if held, could have no practical or beneficial results.

Dr. Harris, Mr. Doward and others strongly condemned the invasion of Canadian territory, and Mr. Church criticised at some length the action of Mr. Alkins in connection therewith.

The meeting was not entirely unanimous, however, Mr. Jones speaking against the resolution, while Mr. Bamford, a colleague, had not got the right to hold examinations. Canada's Toronto colleges had to go to London, Ont.

Ultimately a committee was appointed to bring about concerted action in defence of Canadian musical interests.

"I never knew till just now, Willie, de bitter lonesomeness o' me situawshun. While I'm smokin' dis cigar evrything I got in dis world is goin' up in smoke,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Felix Faure, president of the French Republic, died as it were, as Chevalier de la Tolson d'Or (knight) of the Golden Fleece, the collar of the late Prince Bismarck. The Spanish order is the oldest in the world.

Senator Peffer is credited with the following rather enigmatical statement as the reply to the question whether or not he had renounced Populism: "Any man who will spend six years in the United States must grow larger and know more; either that, or grow into nothingness. I don't know that I have changed my views, but I know more."

"She wears such bold clothes," said the woman who notices her neighbors' attire.

"Only yesterday you said that her clothes were unspeakable," replied the husband of the woman who notices her neighbors' attire. Now, which is it?"—Detroit Free Press.

OPERATIONS ON CHANCE.

Grand Trunk Has Sharp Rise in London-Northern Pacific Lower.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

"The stock markets here were quiet to day, but of good tone, notably Americans. For the reasons stated in these dispatches yesterday, bondholders were asked to accept a large indemnity held out, but the closing was distinctly under the best prices in New York on foreign selling and realizations here. Northern Pacific was especially low. There was a sharp rise in Grand Trunk bondholders buying, and the market was caught short of stock. Spanish four and Portuguese securities were firm, the latter on the renewal of the Deltagon Bay session reports. This was also favorable for American stocks. The report of the Anaconda was another fine lead in gold quarters. New York is buying gold at 77s. 11½d., which keeps the discount rate firm at 2% per cent, and money easier on the release of government dividends. The Paris and Berlin markets were steady."

Closing prices: Ann. Cot. Oil, 35½; Tob., 128; Sug., 113½; A. T. & S. E., all paid, 12½; do pfld., 44½; B. & O., 118½; P. & L., 22½; C. & N. W., 102½; C. Gas., 102½; C. & N. W., 133½; C. R. & P., 102½; Con. Gas., 11½; C. C. & St. L., 40½; D. & R. G. pfd., 55½; H. V., 5½; N.Y. & N.H., 12½; N. L. & W., 50½; Ann. N. P. com., new, 41½; do, 70½; N. Y. & H., 115½; N. Y. O. & W., 15½; Pac. Mail., 32½; P. & R., all paid, 18½; S. R., 12½; U. L. & W., 50½; S. Rubber, 100; S. S. & W., 60½; U. Rets., 33½; do, pfld., 65½; Wah., 21½; W., 01½; Met. T., 162½; B. R. T., 65½.

Money on call steady at 2 to 2½ per cent, cash basis, 2½ per cent; bank note, 3½ to 4½ per cent; sterling exchange firmer at 4½ to 5½ for demand and at 4½ to 5½ for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.875 and \$4.85; commercial bills, \$4.81. Silver, authenticated, 60 to 61c.; bar silver, 60½. Mexican dollars, 49½.

London, Oct. 5.—There is a general complaint among British merchants of the unsatisfactory state of trade with China, because of the disturbances there. Recent cablegrams from the commercial centres, as well as from other districts in China, are far from encouraging.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Prince Henry of Prussia has appointed to command the squadron intended for the protection of German interests at Pekin and elsewhere in China.

Manila, Oct. 5.—The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel, accompanied by the collier Nero, have gone to China.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Triennial Session of the Church in United States Now in Progress.

Washington, Oct. 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened to-day at the Church of the Epiphany. Notable among the lay delegates present were Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme court, one of the representatives from Chicago; J. Pierpoint Morgan, William Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson and Capt. Marion, representatives from New York; and George C. Thomas and James S. Biddle, of Philadelphia.

Bishop Whipple offered the opening prayer. Then followed the services of the Episcopal church. Bishop Neely reading the epistle, Bishop Wilmer the gospel and all the bishops uniting in repeating the creed. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, delivered the triennial sermon.

The actual business of the council began at 3:30 o'clock when the houses met separately, the house of deputies being open to the public. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., of New York city, was unanimously chosen presiding officer.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Hutchins, of Concord, Mass., was chosen secretary of council.

It was determined to make a pilgrimage on the 15th inst. to Jamestown Island in the James river, Virginia, where in 1607 the Episcopal church was first founded in this country.

FIGURING ON THE PLEBISCITE.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The international commission has decided to adjourn from October 10 to November 1, meeting on the latter date at Washington. It is thought, however, that a closing session will be held here, so that the treaty may be named after Quebec.

The commissioners are perceptibly annoyed over the news of the agitation on the Pacific coast against the suggested transfer to Canada of the disputed coast strip at the head of Lynn Canal, in return for the surrender by Canada of the right to catch seals in Beaufort sea. Any definite understanding on this, as on other matters, will probably not be arrived at until after the state elections in November.

(Special to The Colonist.)

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The international commission has decided to adjourn from October 10 to November 1, meeting on the latter date at Washington. It is thought, however, that a closing session will be held here, so that the treaty may be named after Quebec.

Decisions to Be Deferred Until After State Elections—Moving to Washington.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Triennial Session of the Church in United States Now in Progress.

PACIFIC COAST PROTESTS AT PROPOSED SEALING DEAL DISTURBING THE PLANS.

Decisions to Be Deferred Until After State Elections—Moving to Washington.

COMMISSION ANNOYED

Decisions to Be Deferred Until After State Elections—Moving to Washington.

SHORTE DESPATCHES.

The spring factory of the Montreal Spring and Axle Works, owned by D. J. Coughlan, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

The judges who tried the South Ontario election case have reported 17 men for corrupt practices. Under the law these men will be disqualified for eight years.

There is a shortage of ice in Ontario, owing to continued hot weather.

A heavy rainstorm raged at Amsterdam, N. Y., for two hours yesterday afternoon, causing great damage. The West Shore railroad is washed out in two places and traffic entirely suspended. The Central railroad tracks are washed out at Aklin.

Two negroes were killed outright and third fatally wounded at a political meeting on Tuesday night at Miller's Court Ground, in Georgia. The debate degenerated into a free fight, in which knives and pistols were used.

A formal application for a revision of the Dreyfus case was entered yesterday on the docket of the court of cassation. The procedure for re-opening the case has, therefore, definitely begun.

A despatch to the London Daily News from Berlin says Herr Birkenfeld, landholder, has presented to Emperor William 15,000 acres at Cardine, West Prussia. There is a splendid manor house on the estate, and it is well stocked with game.

M. Lassus, a member of the French chamber of deputies, will be prosecuted for sending an insulting letter to General Chanoinie, minister of war, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

At St. Louis yesterday Joe Patchen won from Gentry in two straight heats, taking the first by a nose in 2.01, and the second by a length and a quarter in 2.07½.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain states that he intends to leave Danvers, Mass., for England some time next week.

A correspondent at Brunswick, Ga., wires as follows: "Martin Anderson, master of the steamer Hesse, from Darien, Ga., reports that 80 bodies have been found on Butler's island. This runs up the total deaths from the late tidal wave to 100. Butler's island was populated mostly by negroes."

A distinguished London preacher, Rev. Alex. Connell, passed through Winnipeg last evening on the Pacific express, en route to Vancouver. Rev. Mr. Connell is pastor of Regent Square Presbyterian church, London, Eng.

"She wears such bold clothes," said the woman who notices her neighbors' attire.

"Only yesterday you said that her clothes were unspeakable," replied the husband of the woman who notices her neighbors' attire. Now, which is it?"—Detroit Free Press.

CHINA HAS APOLOGISED

SORRY FOR RECENT ASSAULTS ON FOREIGNERS—CHINAMEN PILLORED IN ATOMENMUT.

LEGATION AT PARIS REVIVES THE EMPEROR—MERCHANTS CHAFE AT EASTERN UNR. ST.

PEKIN, Oct. 5.—The Evening Post's financial cable from London says:

"The stock markets here were quiet to day, but of good tone, notably Americans. For the reasons stated in these dispatches yesterday, bondholders were asked to accept a large indemnity held out, but the closing was distinctly under the best prices in New York on foreign selling and realizations here. Northern Pacific was especially low. There was a sharp rise in Grand Trunk bondholders buying, and the market was caught short of stock. Spanish four and Portuguese securities were firm, the latter on the renewal of the Deltagon Bay session reports. This was also favorable for American stocks. The report of the Anaconda was another fine lead in gold quarters. New York is buying gold at 77s. 11½d., which keeps the discount rate firm at 2% per cent, and money easier on the release of government dividends. The Paris and Berlin markets were steady."

Mr. Martin is confident that no difficulty will be found in settling the Alaskan boundary dispute. His idea is that the American interpretation put on the treaty during the boundary should be strenuously resisted. It would have the effect of making Canada surrender at least three million acres. Associated with it are fishing rights.

Mr. Martin is confident that no difficulty will be found in settling the Alaskan boundary dispute. His idea is that the American interpretation put on the treaty during the boundary should be

MR. MARTIN AGAIN.

Further Expression of Views on Matters Before the Quebec Conference.

QUEBEC DISPATCH IN MONTREAL STAR.

Mr. Martin pointed out to a Star correspondent that the solution proposed would deprive of a livelihood many hunters whose interests were as worthy of consideration as those of the capitalists.

Mr. Martin is confident that no difficulty will be found in settling the Alaskan boundary dispute. His idea is that the American interpretation put on the treaty during the boundary should be

strenuously resisted. It would have the effect of making Canada surrender at least three million acres. Associated with it are fishing rights.

The Attorney-General protested strongly against the large and expensive methods adopted by the American customs officers in enforcing the bonding regulations at Skagway and other gateways to the Yukon. This is one of the points he will touch upon before the Canadian commissioners. The memorial favors a wide measure of reciprocity between the two countries.

British Columbians, declared Mr. Martin, are especially anxious to secure an outlet for their surplus lumber in return

for American manufactures. He saw no reason why a practical arrangement, suitable to the people of the Pacific slope, as well as to Eastern Canada, could not be negotiated before the conference concludes its labors. Likewise he will advocate reciprocity in towing and wrecking.

The Attorney-General said the local interests preferred the situation to remain unchanged, but he considered their feelings should not be considered in a matter of such vital public importance.

Mr. Martin mentioned that the British Columbian memorial also seeks an international arrangement for the protection of fish from wholesale slaughter.

He cited the case of the use of trap nets by American fishermen in American waters adjacent to the Fraser river. These are not permitted by the Canadian government. Their use, however, by American competitors had a serious bearing on the preservation of salmon from total extinction.

Hon. Mr. Martin will seek the abolition of the United States duty on ores containing lead. He says the question is one involving the very future of the mining industry. Until the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the coal deposits along the line will not be available for smelting purposes.

ROSSLAND'S PROSPERITY.

The Attorney-General Interviewed at Rossland on His Trip to Quebec.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL INTERVIEWED AT ROSSLAND.

THE LONG OVERDUE SHIP "DAVID MORGAN" REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

THE CHILIAN BARK ELISA IS REPORTED TO BE COMING TO THE ROYAL ROAD FROM THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH BARK CELTIC RACE HAS BEEN CHARTERED TO REPLACE THE DAVID MORGAN IN THIS YEAR'S SHIPMENT.

MR. MARTIN MENTIONED THAT THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN MEMORIAL ALSO SEEKS AN INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH FROM WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

THE NIPPON YUNES KAISHA STEAMSHIP YAMAUCHI MARU, NOW DUE FROM THE ORIENT, WILL CALL AT THE WILLIAM HEAD QUARANTINE STATION AND WILL LAND 150 OLD JAPANESE FOR VICTORIA ON HER WAY TO THE SOUND.

THE PUGET SOUND-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP LINE IS REACHING OUT FOR VICTORIA TRADE.

FOR THE STEAMER CENTENNIAL, WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE LINE AND WHICH SAILS ON SATURDAY, EIGHT PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN TICKETED IN THE LOCAL OFFICE.

THE PUGET SOUND-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP LINE IS REACHING OUT FOR VICTORIA TRADE.

THE CHILIAN BARK ELISA IS REPORTED TO BE COMING TO THE ROYAL ROAD FROM THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH BARK CELTIC RACE HAS BEEN CHARTERED TO REPLACE THE DAVID MORGAN IN THIS YEAR'S SHIPMENT.

TRIED FOR HER LIFE.

Belle Adams Put on Her Defence for the Murder of Charles Kincaid.

Court Room Crowded With People to Hear the Evidence in the Case.

The long-deferred trial of Belle Adams for the murder of her mulatto lover, Charles Kincaid, was commenced before Mr. Justice Irving yesterday and the fact that a human life was at stake drew a crowd of spectators, among them quite a number of women. The presence of these women somewhat embarrassed one of the witnesses when he was obliged to tell some foul words used in scenes that were material to the case; but as the court remarked, the whole truth must come out, no matter how painful, and people who attend a court of law must expect to hear such things on occasions.

Thirteen juries were challenged by the defence or stood aside by the Crown before a jury was empaneled, the following twelve men being sworn in: S. Banner, J. Fraser, W. H. Pennock, J. Lawson, F. Henksy, W. Minty, W. Moore, W. T. Harroker, E. Gilligan, J. H. Penketh, R. Fairfull and W. F. Fullerton, foreman.

Mr. Justice Irving took his seat on the bench sharp on time and while never unduly hastening things allowed no time to be unnecessarily wasted.

Mr. F. B. Gregory appeared for the Crown, while Mr. George E. Powell acted for the defence.

In opening Mr. Gregory briefly went over the circumstances of the crime, telling the story of the tragedy of June 3. The prisoner broke down and wept during the recital, but recovered herself, resolute after a short time. Mr. Gregory told how the prisoner and Kincaid had lived together at the Empire and how the man had fallen on the sidewalk and expired after coming down the steps of the hotel with his throat cut, the prisoner following him with an open razor in his hand. The motive of the crime, Mr. Gregory ascribed to the jealousy of prisoner who feared that Kincaid was about to leave her for another woman.

Some time was taken up in putting in exhibits plans of the Empire made by Mr. W. Ridgeway Wilson, architect, who was called as a witness to prove the plans.

After Mr. A. P. Briggs, proprietor of the Empire, had been called to prove that Kincaid had occupied a room in the Empire and that some months previously the prisoner and Kincaid had been ordered by him to leave on account of their quarrelling, the jury went out to visit the scene of the tragedy and Detective Palmer was afterwards called to tell about the interior of the room occupied by prisoner and Kincaid.

Fred Bevan told how he and F. K. Williams had been standing at the door of the Empire on the evening of June 3 when Kincaid came along whistling and went up stairs, shortly afterwards coming down with his throat cut and followed by the prisoner who had a razor in her hand and said "I did it, I did it." The witness had some time before seen the prisoner and a woman named Rita fighting in the house, prisoner accusing the other woman of having stolen her man. Witness said he had heard Kincaid make threats against the prisoner and on one occasion in saw Kincaid chase the woman into a room threatening to do for her." Another time the witness had separated the pair when Kincaid had caught hold of her, saying he would kill her. On still another occasion he had met prisoner on Johnson street early in the morning wearing a wrapper and she said she was afraid Kincaid would kill her. Witness told her it would serve her right "for living with a nigger." He had warned Kincaid after that not to ill-treat the woman or he would get punished.

In re-examination Mr. Gregory asked why the witness had not told to the police all that information he now gave.

The witness admitted that he had not given it to the provincial police, but believed he gave it in a general way to the city police. The witness would not say whether it was two minutes or fifteen minutes between the time Kincaid went up to the room and came down with his throat cut, although he had said it was about three minutes.

Other witnesses yesterday were Dr. Fraser, who showed that Kincaid died from the razor cut, and F. K. Williams, who said that after Kincaid fell on the sidewalk and lay dying, the prisoner had thrown him at her knees saying to Kincaid "You drove me to it; why did you do it?"

S. Hartland testified to taking the blood stained razor from the prisoner's hand and Constable Anderson stated that after her arrest and on her way to the lock-up the prisoner had admitted that she killed Kincaid. The admissions she subsequently made at the lockup were ruled out by the court as some of them seemed to have been obtained through questioning.

The trial was then adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock.

Victoria Theatre.—Gorton's Minstrels is the attraction at the Victoria theatre to-night. We are assured that nothing of an inferior nor objectionable nature is ever permitted, and that every performer bears the stamp of superiority and refinement. The performance is entirely different from any heretofore given, although of course, the main features of minstrelsy are retained there is a long list of leading minstrel stars and comedians in the company headed by America's greatest negro delineator, Hank Goodman, of the others best known are H. J. Yorke and Dewitt Coke, the former famous for his pathetic comedy, and the latter for his specialties. Bentham & Byrnes, musical comedians, originators of that up-to-date Indian comic sketch "Water the Bug," Miller & Vonder, acrobatic companies, they are undoubtedly the chief rivals. The famous Crescent City Quartette, Schmitt, Fales, Briggs and Larkin and others go to make a programme that is hard to duplicate.

The press notices accorded this company are certainly of the most encouraging and praiseworthy nature.

TORONTO FIREMEN TESTIFY.

M. McCartney, Lombard Street Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897,

states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

All wool serge suits, \$5. upwards; English Tweed suits, \$6.75 upwards. Williams & Co.

AUSTRALIAN CANNIBALS.

Customs of the Aborigines the Subject of a Paper Read to the British Association.

M. de Rougemont, whose recent narrative of adventure among the aborigines of the interior of Australia, among whom he lived for years, after having been cast away in the sea of Timor, created a sensation in England, has given the English another thrill at the recent meeting of the British Association he read a paper on the customs of the cannibals. Here are excerpts from it:

"Cannibalism prevails to a very great extent, but is governed by rules. Usually it is the slain victims in battle that are eaten by the victorious side, and the object seems to be to acquire the valor or virtues of the person eaten. I endeavored to wean the tribes in my mountain home from the practice by assuring them that if they made bracelets, anklets and necklaces out of the dead man's hair that they would achieve the same effect.

"When a family grows large, and the tribe are going on 'walkabouts' or 'digging expeditions,' the mother—being the best of burden—has two young children, and is only able to carry one, the father orders the second child to be suffocated and eaten by the family only. Maimed and deformed children are also killed and eaten.

"Women and people who die a natural death are never eaten. When a man has to be eaten there is always a grand ceremony, and kidneys being considered special delicacies. Some of the long bones are used as ornaments. Often they are strung together to form jingling necklaces, but they are chiefly made into war belts, which rattle when the owner dances.

The skin bones are used in connection with sorcery, to bring about the death of enemies and these are known as the 'death bones.'

The skulls are kept and hung in trees, to commemorate the victory, but are never carried about. They may be used for drinking vessels.

"The natives believe in no deity as we understand the term. They do believe in a Supreme Spirit, who, however, is not worshipped, but propitiated. They know not a God of love, but a God of fear. They believe that after death the spirits remain about the body for some time and move about. After a period the spirit is supposed to haunt the habitation after death, hence the burning of the house, so as to destroy the possible hiding place of that soul, which, unless this is done, may frighten the people when they next come in that vicinity.

"When a woman's husband dies she does not become a widow, but immediately passes to the next degree of the deceased, namely, who may be a brother, uncle or other relative. Practically, widows are unknown, save for a period of three days—the day of the husband's death, the day of burial, and one day of great lamentation and howling. In the event of the next of kin not taking the woman, he is obliged to find her another husband, so that she may not remain as a charge upon the community. The bereaved woman covers themselves, head and all, with plaid, so it is a very prominent among the people holding white from head to foot. They do not carry any memento of the deceased, nor do they ever mention his name. The bones of children that have been eaten are carried about for months by the mother. Among these savages every man and every girl is provided with a wife or husband respectively. Even when I first went among them I was promptly provided with a wife.

"The natives are fond of music and readily pick up a tune which is sung to them. From me they quickly learned the air of a French song called "Frene Jacques," which, however, I was obliged to sing to them in a very low key. They are not harsh, rough and noisy, the female voices are baritone and the female voices are singing from head to foot. They do not carry any memento of the deceased, nor do they ever mention his name. The bones of children that have been eaten are carried about for months by the mother. Among these savages every man and every girl is provided with a wife or husband respectively. Even when I first went among them I was promptly provided with a wife.

"The natives are fond of music and readily pick up a tune which is sung to them. From me they quickly learned the air of a French song called "Frene Jacques," which, however, I was obliged to sing to them in a very low key. They are not harsh, rough and noisy, the female voices are baritone and the female voices are singing from head to foot. They do not carry any memento of the deceased, nor do they ever mention his name. The bones of children that have been eaten are carried about for months by the mother. Among these savages every man and every girl is provided with a wife or husband respectively. Even when I first went among them I was promptly provided with a wife.

"As may be supposed, these cannibal blacks have a very primitive idea of astronomy. The leading belief is that the sun is supported by poles placed at the edges to hold it in position. The moon, however, moves over the ground of food and the spirits who are holding up these poles. Before the spirits go to the highest heaven, which is the Milky Way, they take turns at propping up the heavenly supporting poles. The Great Spirit, they say, lives in the stars—the Milky Way, to be precise—and never dies. Every moon is supposed to be a fresh one, and entirely different from the last. They know nothing whatever about the world being round, or that it revolves. They think it is flat except for the mountains, which mostly nearly touch the sky."

"Marriage is not regarded as a religious ceremony. The handling of a fire stick to each party, or the exchange of white feathers between the bride and bridegroom are the only marriage ceremonies in some tribes. If a girl says to a man: "Will you get me some wood?" It is a proposal of marriage. There are, of course, different modes of marriage in different tribes. For example, in one tribe, the exchange of sisters or daughters between members of different communities or tribes which are allowed to intermarry. In almost every tribe wives are stolen more or less with or without the tacit consent of the parents or even husband. There are more or less sporting expeditions and frequently result in a fight.

"Supposing a man casts his eye upon another man's wife and determines to kidnap her. Well, he will perhaps creep early in the morning alone into the presence of the unconscious woman, armed with two spears. One of those is entwined in her hair and simultaneously the other is pressed hard against her stomach or other vital part. That is an invitation admitting of no refusal.

"Should the woman refuse, she is spear-

ed to death.

Test the

KIDNEYS

They are the Great Feeders of our Bodies

The Purity of the Blood is Dependent on their Cleansing Powers

There's a time to all, old and young, man or woman, when poor health brings trouble, anxiety, and burdens hard to stand up under, and one's efforts to rid himself of these difficulties are at every moment in vain.

That is the time to give up—this is the time for action, the time to seek out the seat of the trouble, and act as your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

MR. GEORGE BENNER,

WIANTON, ONTARIO, says—

As a life saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K.L. Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly troubled with Convulsions and general weakness in the Kidneys, and in my perilous position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truly state that they have saved my life.

TORONTO FIREMEN TESTIFY.

M. McCartney, Lombard Street Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897,

states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

All wool serge suits, \$5. upwards; English Tweed suits, \$6.75 upwards. Williams & Co.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

are the only Combined Kidney and Liver Pill—

What they have accomplished is a

guarantee of what they will do

Williams & Co.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice.

DR. RITHET & CO., AGTS., VICTORIA.

GODDALL, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO.

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topock, and Alki leave Port Townsend, Oct. 2nd, 12th, 22nd, 27th, Nov. 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It is alleged that the question of the Canada-Alaska boundary will be settled by the surrender to the United States of territory claimed by British Columbia. We do not deny the right of the Imperial government to make such a surrender. The Crown can by treaty cede all of British Columbia to a foreign power, and the only remedy the people would have would be in the way of armed resistance to their new masters.

Our point is that the Dominion government has no authority to speak for British Columbia and consent to the cession of any part of the territory claimed by this province.

Whatever territory in Northwestern America, south of the 60th parallel of north latitude, became vested in the British crown by virtue of the treaty of 1825 with Russia, is as much part of British Columbia as Toronto is a part of Ontario or Halifax a part of Nova Scotia, and neither the Dominion government nor the Dominion parliament has any authority, direct or implied, to consent to its cession to a foreign power. The crown may cede any portion of British Columbia to the United States of its own mere motion, but if it is thought necessary to secure legislative assent in Canada to such a cession it must be obtained at Victoria and not at Ottawa. Hence it follows that there is no member of the Quebec Conference entitled to give consent on behalf of this province to the surrender of any territorial rights under the treaty of 1825.

We need hardly say that the Imperial government would not undertake to cede a part of Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick to the United States without consulting the legislatures of those provinces, and this being the case, we do not see why different treatment should be accorded to British Columbia.

All territorial rights in Canada, excepting those in the Northwest Territories, are provincial, not federal. If both sides of Portland Canal, for example, belong to British Columbia under a fair interpretation of the treaty, the Dominion government has no more authority to surrender one side to the United States than the other. The legislature of British Columbia has the unquestioned right to be consulted if the Imperial government consults any legislative or administrative body in regard thereto. We do not say that the Dominion government might not properly be questioned as to whether what this province was willing to accede to would be in the interests of Canada as a whole, that is, in an advisory capacity; but we insist that when it comes to having a right to speak only the Imperial government and the Imperial parliament and the legislature of British Columbia possess it.

It is worthy of note that the alleged settlement of the boundary contemplates the exchange of a part of what is claimed to be British Columbia for the right of access to a part of the Dominion outside of the borders of this province. In the territory to be thus ceded to the United States there are undoubtedly valuable mineral deposits and timber, which are now vested in the crown for the use of the people of British Columbia. We protest that this right ought not to be extinguished without the assent of the province being asked and without such compensation being made as would reasonably be demanded.

We concede, however, that what we have in mind is not so much the question to compensation as the right of the province, as an independent and sovereign government subject only to the paramount authority of the Crown and the Imperial parliament, to deal with matters of a territorial nature affecting it. We claim that this right was not conceded to the Dominion parliament by the terms of confederation, and that it ought to be definitely and positively asserted at the earliest possible moment.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains a pleasant notice of Senator Wark, of New Brunswick, who is now in his 95th year, and wonderfully well preserved, both mentally and physically. Senator Wark was in public life and a member of the legislature when his political chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was an infant in arms. He has been thirteen years longer in harness than Sir Charles Tupper. He has occupied a representative position continuously for 55 years, which is, we think, without any parallel in America, and few, if any, in any country.

We see frequent references in Canadian papers to the Montreal correspondence of the New York Sun. It is a mistake to quote this correspondence. It is written for a special purpose, namely, to enable the Sun to create an impression that the Dominion is going to the dogs, and is ready to drop into the United States if a little gentle pressure is applied.

An experiment in Jewish colonization is to be tried in Cyprus by the executors of Baron Hirsch, in accordance with the terms of his will. The colonists are to be taken from London.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that by agreeing to buy out the sealers the Canadian government will virtually admit that they are pirates. We do not buy out pirates in Canada. To a reasonable man the purchase of a right would be regarded as the strongest possible admission of the legality of the claims under which the right is acquired. The New York paper is strangely illogical.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, who has written a book about China, says that fully 60,000 miles of railway will be needed to open the country to commerce. The demand the construction of such a mileage would make upon the Canadian lumber supply is beyond present calculation.

We find in the Toronto Globe the gratifying information that Canadian grey cottons are finding their way into the African market in great quantities. That would never have come about if Canadian cotton manufacturers had not been protected goes without saying.

The Ottawa Journal of the 29th ult. had a Quebec despatch to the effect that the Anglo-American commissioners were by no means in accord over the boundary question.

The Khalifa was a thrifty soul. He managed to scrape together \$50,000,000, and the treasure is said to have been found. If so, it will pay the cost of the war and leave a handsome surplus.

BRITISH PRECEDENTS GOVERN.

Sir Oracle, of the News-Advertiser, emits one of his belated lucubrations on a provincial question. The Royal Commission on the subject. Before dealing with the principal point made in our contemporary's article, it seems proper to make an observation in regard to the News-Advertiser's method of treating its contemporaries. It is one of studied and labored insult, which does not even consider the obligations which newspapers of standing feel in regard to the truth of their statements. For example, it printed a very insulting reference to the Colonist, based on an alleged quotation from the Colonist describing the newspapers supporting the present government as "the hireling press," an expression which the Colonist never employed. Any one can see how easily it is to be severe upon an opponent, if falsehood and insult are to be recognized as legitimate weapons in journalism. But enough of this. The public are not concerned as to whether the Colonist or the News-Advertiser can say the more severe things, the one about the other. What they are interested in is the principles represented by the papers. Here we find a vital difference—one that affects our whole system of provincial government. This, and this only, we propose to discuss, leaving to the News-Advertiser a monopoly of its favorite weapons.

The sentences in the News-Advertiser's article to which we take the greatest exception are the following:

"As is frequently the case with those who have only a superficial knowledge of the constitution and powers of the executives of the province and the Dominion, it (i.e. the Colonist) assumed that what is proper and legitimate for the highest executive of the Empire must be equally applicable to the executive of a province of the Dominion."

To this follows a reference to the editor of the Colonist, which has no bearing upon the question in issue, and then this sentence:

"It never should be forgotten, in discussing the administrative methods of the Imperial and Colonial governments—whether the latter be what may be called supreme in their own sphere—such as those of the Australian provinces or those of the Dominion—or subordinate like those of the various provinces in Canada, that while those of the Imperial government are based wholly on precedent, those of the latter are based almost entirely upon statutory enactments."

It is difficult to conceive of a more mistaken idea of the character of the provincial governments of Canada, or of one more likely to tend to the destruction of responsible government than this view put forward by the News-Advertiser. It is the view that one would naturally expect from a person who formed his conceptions of the British Constitution as applied to the colonies from a brief experience at a subordinate desk in the Imperial service, or from the class of Englishmen, happily growing less every year, who regard the colonies as something a little above penal settlements, but not quite up to the level of petty African sultanates. Those of us who have had the advantage of being born in Canada and of being familiar with the manner in which our provincial constitutions have been built up—who may have had the opportunity of learning the principles of responsible government at the feet of its great champions, and who can remember how all the chief questions involved in it were discussed in the years when confederation was first talked of—and we do not now mean the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, but the original confederation, will have no other feeling than one of amazement that such ideas should be advanced at this late day in Canada.

It is doubtful if the constitution of the province ever received a more thorough analysis in the courts than in two cases which originated in the province of New Brunswick. One of these involved the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, the other the right of the provincial governments to rank as Crown creditors against an insolvent bank. If Colonist readers will pardon a short personal reference, the editor of the Colonist will say that he had special

opportunity for noting what took place in these cases, as he was leading counsel upon one side in the first case, and in the second case was the chief journalistic supporter of the view of the constitution, subsequently adopted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the Canada Temperance Act case, the most learned and exhaustive review of the provincial constitution was made by Jas. J. Kaye, Q.C., of St. John one of the most scholarly men ever connected with the bar of any of the Canadian provinces, with a reputation extending to the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Kaye devoted several months exclusively to the investigation of this subject and his argument occupied upwards of a day. Neither in his argument, nor in any of the other arguments, nor in the judgments of the five judges nor in the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada, nor in those of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was it ever suggested that the British constitution was not in full force and effect in all the provinces of Canada.

The News-Advertiser may object that its reference is to "administrative methods," but this will be simply to beg the question. Most of the "administrative methods" in use in the United Kingdom are statutory, but the statutes are always interpreted in the light of the constitution. Take the matter of commissions. Statutory authority is necessary in order that commissioners may examine witnesses under oath. An ordinary royal commission has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses and take sworn testimony. The Lieutenant-Governor of any of the provinces may at any time issue a commission of inquiry into any question, that can be properly examined into by commissioners under constitutional usage, but the attendance of witnesses would be wholly voluntary.

The point on which we join issue with the News-Advertiser is its denial of the application of the principles of the British constitution to the government of the provinces. This we claim is, novel and dangerous, but we were not unprepared for it. The News-Advertiser and the ministry for which it speaks must take this position or stand condemned before the people. The action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes in dismissing Mr. Turner was an assertion of personal government. The appointment of Chief Justice McColl as a commissioner to investigate acts of the provincial government was in direct violation of constitutional usage. The suggestion of the Times that a roving commission should be appointed to investigate the lands and works department would, if acted upon, be a gross stretch of the statutory power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, and to cap it all comes this claim of the News-Advertiser that what is proper and legitimate in Great Britain is not applicable here. The importance of the principle for which we are contending, namely, that the precedents in force in Great Britain have equal force in this province, will be seen by reference to "The Constitution Act," which is a piece of legislation with a very misleading name. In this act there is not a word said about ministerial responsibility. Read as the News-Advertiser would have it read, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint ministers whenever he sees fit. They need not be members of the legislature when appointed and they need never become members. He may dissolve the legislature when he pleases, but in addition to his right to do this, the Crown has the right reserved to it also to dissolve the legislature. All the talk that has been indulged in since 1872 in this province about premiers, votes of want of confidence, ministerial responsibility and questions of this nature, has been a mistake, if the News-Advertiser is right in its contention. If we are to look to the constitution act for guidance and are not to be governed by the principles of the British constitution, then it is idle to speak of Mr. Semlin as premier and as entitled to remain in office if he can secure a majority of the legislature. He is simply one of five executive officers, who hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the News-Advertiser is correct the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has no advisers, nor are the persons whom he appoints to the executive council responsible to the legislature. But the News-Advertiser is not correct. It is indeed wholly wrong, for the principles of the British constitution apply to British Columbia and its constitutional statutes must be interpreted in accordance therewith.

A GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., published the first edition of his great work, *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, he announced that after 650,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now giving away, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail it to him, at above address, 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1,008 pages, profusely illustrated. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only that the books are in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. Send now, before all are given away.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup prompt. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

Letters to the Editor

BOYS AND SLINGSHOTS.

Sir: An incident occurred this morning which causes me to wonder if there is any safety to life and property in this city of independent boys. Hearing a loud crash of glass in an adjoining room, which is my children's nursery, I found it to be a large pane of glass smashed in, and the intended victim of the shot a large bird, fluttering in the room in great agony, being severely wounded. My children fortunately escaped injury, although the glass was scattered in all directions, so unfortunately did the perpetrator of this carelessness and which he certainly would not have done if my husband had had the pleasure of an encounter with him. The slingshot by law seems to have gone out of fashion this year, as boys of all ages openly parade these dangerous implements on our streets. This being the second pane of glass broken in our house in the same way during the last few days, it seems time a few words of protest should be heard from AN IRATE MOTHER.

Since street, Oct. 4.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

Sir:—Whilst passing the new parliament buildings during the past two or three days I observed that some work is being done on the unfinished grounds. I enquired whether it was the intention to finish them, and sow the seed this fall. "Oh, no," was the answer, "just going to rake off the loose stones and throw in some soil." "What," said I, "on that tiny bed?" "Yes, those are the instructions." I thought my informant was surely joking, but if so, should be the intention of the government, it is, to say the least of it, a very unwise proceeding. Just think of it, that a building one of the finest in the Dominion, and the site a model one, perfectly drained and piped for irrigation, should be spoiled by now dumping seed into impoverished ground which in some places has but a sprinkling of black soil, not an inch thick on a hard clay sub-soil, and in spots nothing but the bare cold white clay itself, and where the rock has been blasted it is almost showing on the surface. To expect grass to grow under such conditions is a novel experiment in lawn making. If the chief commissioner of lands and works—who should know something about such matters—would only ask the opinion of any seedsman or gardener it would not take five minutes' conversation to convince him of the utter folly of throwing away even one dollar until the grounds are properly prepared with a good coating of black loam well fertilized. If, as I have been informed, there is no appropriation available to meet the expense of systematically completing the grounds, to make them what they should be an ornament—it is better to postpone the planting, penny-wise and foolish business until provision is made to have them properly lined up, leveled, rolled and thoroughly prepared, so that when the seed is sown it will grow. If this is not done the labor is useless; brown patches, and bare unsightly spots will be the result, disgracing the citizens, tourists and traveller as well as every passer-by. In the name of common sense, the chief commissioner should stop such foolishness, and take a proper view of the matter, and show the public that it is not the desire of the government to make a pretence of economy at the expense of reason and better judgment.

ONLOOKER.

Sir: Col. Prior's letter has given quite an impetus to public feeling, showing that it only requires an energetic mind to move us apathetic souls. Your leaders, so full of interest, and which showed great discernment in the things most needful and of most importance to our city's welfare, coupled with Col. Prior's letter, have given public opinion a fillip that has been lacking up to now, and to provide for public interest that we may look forward to something good accruing from it. Your request to those who were interested to enter into the discussion, through your columns, has been well taken advantage of, and from the cue given them, the discussion has been made entertaining. Letters from various correspondents show that we have in our city many capable men, who stand aloof from municipal and public affairs, but who really ought to be in the very midst. This is to be regretted. Mr. Morris' letter in Saturday's Colonist offers many valuable suggestions. Business men know the value of old servants, and if business men, why not the ratepayers, who are mostly business men, recognize that it would be to our city's interest to keep those men who have a grasp of the city's business and its wants, and elect them as chief aldermen, and ensure to the city continuity and a thorough knowledge of its affairs. The continual changing of the aldermen, by reason of the fickleness of the ratepayers, is to be regretted. Those who have seen and lived under the system recommended by Mr. Morris can unhesitatingly claim for it at least much more satisfactory results than our prevailing system. Men who through experience gained by reason of the length of time served in the city, are men who would be of much value to the city, and no citizen could expect a greater honor than to be elected chief alderman by his fellow men. This would do away with the continual wrangling caused, I fancy, by a lack of knowledge of the subjects discussed—knowledge which can only be gained by experience.

The question of sidewalks and better streets are subjects on which the engineers and surveyors of our city might express their views. That there is much need for changes of method none will deny. The days of the plain sidewalks are numbered. It is anything but a pleasure to walk any distance in our city, one's feelings and temper being ruffled by loose planks, protruding nails, and planks two to three inches thicker than those adjoining, and giving great reason for complaint. Our city loses a great deal by reason of comparison with much younger cities and better sidewalks and better streets would mean improved value to property.

Our sanitary officer might insist upon the removal of garbage and refuse from the front of stores, and especially so in Chinatown. One wonders why Victoria does not take advantage of the immense gravel deposits which exist adjacent to our city (I don't mean the stuff that was used on Johnson street). I have in my mind one of the prettiest and cleanest of seaport towns, where the sidewalks and streets are all gravel, and where, after heavy shower has passed, in 20 minutes afterwards, everywhere in dry, by reason of the good drainage gravel affords. If our sidewalks were bordered by a parapet, and the inside filled with gravel, we

should have a pleasant, clean and cheap sidewalk.

The absence of pride for our city, lack of enterprise, and aggressiveness in remedying the abuses, make us the talk of our sister cities. If the business men and gentlemen will only follow the lead of Col. Prior, we shall, I believe, witness a marked improvement in our city's affairs. Our trade will improve, confidence will be restored, and capital will be rewarded. We ought to take leaf out of the book of Seattle's doings. Business men and merchants of that city never missed an opportunity of assisting the industries located there. The more industries the more people employed and the more money there is in circulation; if we would only support those who have invested their capital in enterprises which not only benefit our city, but find work for our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, we would be helping ourselves. In Seattle, the ladies have formed an association having for its immediate object the encouragement and support of the enterprises of their city. The ladies and business men of Seattle recognize that, to have a successful and prosperous city, they must have successful businesses and industries.

It is known that many desirable citizens of Victoria have had to remove by reason of the lack of opportunity to give their children a chance of learning a trade. This is the most serious drawback to our city, which would not exist if more loyalty was shown to the industries already here. If the money sent East during the Klondike rush had been earned here, what a glorious time British Columbia would be enjoying now.

We repeatedly hear that Victoria is richly endowed by nature, charmingly situated, surrounded by delightful scenery, etc., but it is not a manufacturing town. I contend that we can hold all the nice things said of Victoria, and, by a little loyalty, build up industries, find employment for our children, retain our residents, give confidence to capital, and make Victoria beautiful, bountiful and prosperous. Thanking you in anticipation, I am yours truly,

EXCELSIOR.

MR. MARTIN'S TALK.

His Comments on the Offer of Sealing Owners to Quebec Commission.

(Montreal Dispatch to Toronto Mail.) Mr. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General for British Columbia, was in Montreal on Saturday on his way to Quebec to represent certain provincial interests before the international conference. Mr. Martin remarked, with reference to Mr. Cox representing certain groups of British Columbia fisherman, that while this gentleman might be disposed to accept a lump sum for the abrogation of their rights, it must be understood that Mr. Cox could not speak for the province. Certain individuals anywhere might make aicker with another party by which certain rights or privileges were given up for a more considerable consideration, but that did not bind the country or province to which these individuals belonged. Mr. Cox had not consulted the British Columbia government on this subject. He was acting on behalf of certain individual interests. He had no power to sell oricker provincial rights. It would be well to understand this. Of course, the Canadian commissioners chose to part with rights which interferred to the benefit of the province, in all probability there would be no recourse, but certainly the last word was not spoken because Mr. Cox might be willing to reach a compromise as far as a group of individuals was concerned. The government had not decided upon any line of action in the matter, but would wait to see what would be done in the provinces. Any man or number of men could engage in seal fishing, according to the law and the right of the question, and no group of men could speak for the whole people. It was, of course, perfectly competent for Mr. Cox to sell out on the part of the interest he was representing—those interests were individual, not provincial.

With regard to the British Columbia political squabble, Mr. Martin said that as far as the present government was concerned, it was not the intention to touch the matter.

The affair, then, is probably dead and forgotten?

"Oh, no; it is neither. There is talk of the late government bringing the whole question before the Ottawa government, but whether it will or not remains to be seen. At any rate, we have nothing as a government to do with it."

A Quebec despatch to the Toronto Telegram says: "If the Canadian commissioners have the smallest intention of selling out Canada's rights in Behring sea for a mere cash consideration, they may expect a trial of a set-back when Hon. Joseph Martin is heard."

"The coming of British Columbia's attorney-general holds no good to that American interest which wants the seal industry to itself. Capt. Cox came here and spoke as a representative of the sealers. To him the squaring of the Canadian sealers' claims seemed value for Canada's perpetual abandonment of the seal industry in Behring sea. Captain Cox, as the accredited representative of the British Columbia sealers, had a right to speak.

"Hon. Joseph Martin, wondered if he was empowered to make the proposition he did, the sealers' willingness to be bought out notwithstanding. He will acquiesce in no arrangement whereby Yankee cases are accounted an equivalent for the absolute giving up of the sealers' rights in Behring sea. Many decline to believe that the Canadian commissioners would be a party to the settlement which Capt. Cox is willing to accept, but should they harbor any such intention Joseph Martin will do some straight talking when he comes before the treaty makers in Quebec. The able westerner is not one to sacrifice provincial rights for what the federal government might choose to call national expediency, and all that the Liberal party has done is not

Mackintoshes, Overcoats, Winter Suits

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices

.....New Fall Samples for Eastern Tailor-Made Suits Just to Hand.....

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA

FIRE INSURANCEHEISTERMAN & GO.,
75 Govt St.**THE LOCAL NEWS.**

Fruit jars at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Everybody smokes the Nugget cigar.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Ocidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Fine upholstered goods in all the latest materials at Weiler Bros.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

Brass and iron bedsteads at Weiler Bros. The largest stock on the Coast.

We have another line of tapestry, Brussels and Wilton squares. Weiler Bros.

Call at Lawrence's and get a delicious cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Oysters in every style.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.

We can supply you with all household necessities, at prices that will satisfy. Weiler Bros.

Prof. Chas. Gartner, B.A. Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 55 Five Sisters block.

We have a few pieces of Japanese matting left, at 25 cents per yard; now is your chance. Weiler Bros.

Babbling brooks, "Shady nooks," Guests in hammocks, "reading books," In the orchard. Davis', Saanich Road.

TALLY HO! TALLY HO! to hunters—for game locations, apply Stevens' Hotel and Turists' Retreat, Prospect Lake District.

Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Another lot of those fifteen cent novels just in. All the best authors. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's)

Seven to ten dollars a week, in leisure hours; anyone can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, while or spare time. Write to-day. Address The Cooperative Knitting Co., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

PORTLAND EXPOSITION.

Only \$11.60, Victoria to Portland and return, for Portland Exposition. Tickets on sale Wednesday of each week, good to return following Sunday, giving three and a half days at Portland.

E. BLACKWOOD,
Agent N. P. Railway.

100 doz. latest hats, Stiff and Fedora. Popular prices \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50. B. Williams & Co.

OKELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES

Are the Purest and Best

Ask Your Grocer For

—B. C. BRAND—

Hams and Breakfast Bacon

And See That You Get It.

Manufactured by Chas. MacIntosh & Co. are the best to be had; at

MACKINTOSHES...

.....SAM REID'S

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

THE CITY.

The steamer Umatilla arrived last night at 10 from San Francisco, having made a good run up the coast.

The bark Acamus, the first of the British Columbia salmon fleet, has finished loading salmon on the Fraser river. She has 88,316 cases of salmon, valued at over \$400,000.

A Flower Show—The James Bay Presbyterian Sunday school is preparing to hold a flower show shortly and although entries have been restricted as yet to members only of the school 300 plants have been collected, of the choicest varieties.

Mr. Boniger as the Extra.—Mr. J. K. Boniger, the new director of the Victoria theatre orchestra, in violin solos, will be the extra attraction at this week's Saturday night promenade concert in the drill hall. Mr. Boniger has an enviable reputation as a soloist, and the public will on this occasion have opportunity of hearing him in some of his most acceptable and brilliant selections.

Reports Submitted.—At a meeting of the trades and labor council held last evening, a report was received from Mr. George Coldwell, of the Nanaimo excursion committee. The proceeds of the excursion, after paying expenses, amounted to \$170,70, out of which Mr. William McKay, the delegate to the trades and labor congress, was allowed \$100 for expenses. Mr. McKay reported what had been accomplished at the Winnipeg meeting.

Men For H. M. Ships.—On the steamer Islander there last evening arrived 160 men for the Esquimalt navy yard. They are marines, bluejackets and boys, and are to be stationed at the navy yard to be drawn upon in emergencies occurring to the vessels of the Pacific fleet. The men are just from Great Britain, having crossed the continent by the C. P. R. After landing her regular passengers, the Islander took the men around to Esquimalt.

Lectured to the Ladies.—Rev. Mr. Gowen, rector of Holy Trinity church, Seattle, delivered an excellent and instructive lecture yesterday afternoon at Government House on "Life Its Trials, Temptations and Rewards," the audience being composed almost entirely of ladies, and the address being under the auspices of the King's Daughters. To-day the reverend visitor gives a private talk on Browning. Further notice of his yesterday's lecture will appear in the Colonist of Sunday next.

Gold From Cariboo.—Mr. R. T. Ward, of the Horsefly Mining company, returned last evening from a visit to the mine, bringing \$5,000 in gold dust taken from the company's flumes. This makes \$12,000 taken at this season, it is expected that when the big flume is cleaned up on the 25th just another \$10,000 will be added to the total. The company have an extensive plant installed and expect to get to work in earnest next year. During the present year they have been inconvenienced by a scarcity of water and have been getting the boulders out of the way and making other arrangements for working on a large scale.

A Very Frosty Frost.—Even the people who held complimentary tickets had good legitimate cause of complaint when they attended the re-opening of the People's theatre last evening by the organization known as King & Carter's minstrels. The company contained not one who could dance, sing or act. It required all the art work available to cover one small fraction of its deficiencies, and the audience was, of course, disappointed when the rope was brought into service in the first part to illustrate an alleged funny story, instead of an impromptu lynching. Manager Barr's company, stated by him to be the pick of the California talent, proves, on close inspection, to be composed of equal parts of inferior local material and distressed thespians who are rustling for a grub-stake. No one will begrudge them this, but they should not endeavor to secure it by punishing the public, as they did last night.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound: G. P. Miller, F. O'Brien, Mrs. F. D. Dorman, Miss Levy, Mrs. F. D. Fobes, F. D. Fobes, S. H. Nightingale, Capt. W. E. Farr, L. E. West, Mrs. Elworthy, Wm. Thorn, Mrs. Evans, W. A. Birmingham, J. Arnott, F. Jenner, J. Johnson, W. P. Faleh.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver: A. B. Perry, Mrs. Perry, W. G. Dickinson, R. Porter, Robt. Jamieson, Capt. Robertson, W. M. Rice, Mr. Nixon, J. D. Wendrum, A. M. Bullock, J. Fisher, J. R. Plum, J. G. Blunt, Mrs. C. H. King, R. T. Ward, Thos. Allice, W. Grass, J. G. Cameron, Mrs. T. J. Allen, P. Scott, Chas. Schatler.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound: John Weston, Nicholls & R., Jas. Tulford, Jno. Boyd & Co., McFarlane & Co., R. Stevens, B. C. Market, Miss J. McNeill, V. & E. Tel. Co., Vict. B. & S. Co., Weller Bros.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver: Henderson Bros., Mansell & Bostock, Weller Bros., Parsons Produce, R. Williams, D. Spencer, B. L. & K. Co., Lenz & Liser, Albion Iron Works, Naval S. Keeper, Victoria Shoe Co., W. D. Kinnard, G. H. Clark, J. J. Fluer, T. & S. Co., C. B. King, J. A. Seward, Dom. Exp. Co., Vict. S. Keeper, G. Longpre, Mrs. McCarthy, G. R. Jackson, G. A. Richardson, W. & J. Wilson, Mrs. T. P. Watson, H. Clay, A. McGregor, W. S. Fraser, Hickman, Ty. Co.

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits with extra pants from \$1.50 per suit upwards. B. Williams & Co.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Tables, Fire Alarm and Letter Boxes, Etc.

For convenient reference the following information is given to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 p.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 7 p.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 a.m. and arrives daily except Sunday at 6 a.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Becton & Co.'s wharf on Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway, Wrangell and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Queen leaves C.P.N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Catch leaves Portor's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and way ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Willapa leaves C.P.N. wharf for Ahouset, Alberni and way ports at 8 p.m. on October 7th and 14th; and for Alberni, Cape Scott and way ports at 8 p.m. on October 29th.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points, trains leave E. & N. station, Store street, daily at 9 a.m., and arrive at Victoria at 12:07 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m., and arrives at Victoria at 8 p.m.

For Saanichton, Sidney trains leave V. & S. station, Horseshoe avenue, daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and arrive at Victoria 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire bells are connected with telephone 538.

—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.

—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

—Michigan and Menzies street, James Bay.

—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.

—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.

—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.

—Vancouver and Burdette avenue, 15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.

—Humboldt and Rupert streets.

—Fort and Government streets.

—Johnson and Government streets.

—Douglas st. between Fort and Vlew.

—No. 1 Fife Hall, Pandor street.

—View and Blanchard streets.

—Yates and Cook streets.

—Yates and Burnwood streets.

—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.

—Cadboro and Richmond roads.

—Quadrangle and Pandora streets.

—Chatham and Blanchard streets.

—Caledonia and Cook streets.

—Spring Ridge.

—Douglas and Discovery streets.

—Government and Princess streets.

—Kings road and Second street.

—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.

—Oaklands Fire Hall.

—Cormorant and Stoen streets.

—Discovery and Stoen streets.

—Stoen and Biddle streets.

—Catherine street, Victoria West.

—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.

—Douglas street and Burnside road.

—Postal INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:

Cor. Store and Discovery streets.

Cor. Government and Douglas streets.

Cor. Quadra and Pandora street.

Cor. Quadra and Pionner streets.

Cor. Carr and Niagara streets.

Cor. Douglas and Pandora streets.

Cor. Fernwood road and Yates street.

Cor. Cook and Fort street.

Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.

Cor. Montreal and Queen street.

Cor. Madore and Colliton street.

Cor. Caledonia and Richardson streets.

Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.

Cor. Kings road and Second street.

Cor. Bridge and John streets.

Cor. St. Lawrence and Simcoe streets.

Cor. Oak and Cadboro Bay roads.

Driad Hotel.

The public are cautioned against posting anything but letters in the street letter boxes, as at the forcing of newspapers, etc., prevents letters from being safely deposited in the box. Collections are made from letter boxes at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in time for despatch by the principal mails. Letters with valuable contents must not be posted in letter boxes, but should be sent to post office, and receipt obtained therefor.

On Sunday there is only one collection from the boxes, at 9 p.m.

There is a general delivery throughout the city twice daily, commencing at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICE HOURS.

City Hall.—The offices of the various departments at the city hall are open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 5 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Public Library.—The hours at the public library at the city hall are 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Provincial Departments.—Offices open to the public at the departments in the parliament buildings are from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when they close at 1 p.m.

Court House.—Registrar's office is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p.m.

The Land Registry office opens at 9:30 a.m., the closing hour being 4 p.m., except Saturday, when it is 1 p.m.

Customs Office.—The customs house and postal package office are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when the closing hour is 1 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO FLEET.

Steamer and Railway Time Tables, Fire Alarm and Letter Boxes, Etc.

For convenient reference the following information is given to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamer Due. Sails. Umatilla ... Oct. 5 Oct. 11 Queen ... Oct. 10 Oct. 16 Walla Walla ... Oct. 15 Oct. 21

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

Steamer Due. Sails. Warrimoo ... Oct. 8 Oct. 20 Arongi ... Nov. 5 Nov. 17 Miowara ... Dec. 1 Dec. 15

1898

Steamer Due. Sails. Princess Louise ... Nov. 14 Kinshin Maru ... Nov. 19 Nov. 25 Yamaguchi Maru ... now

... now (Calling inward only).**C.P.R. ASIATIC LINE.**

Steamer Due. Sails. Empress of India ... Dec. 14 Oct. 19 Empress of Japan ... Oct. 19 Nov. 7 Empress of China ... Nov. 10 Dec. 5

NORTHERN PACIFIC ASIATIC LINE.

Steamer Due. Sails. Tresma ... Oct. 15 Oct. 22 Victoria ... Oct. 22 Oct. 30 Olympia ... Nov. 19 Nov. 27 Glenogle ... Dec. 1 Dec. 27

ALASKAN LINERS.

Steamer Due. Sails. Alaska ... Oct. 8 Oct. 14 City of Seattle ... Oct. 10 Oct. 14 Rosalie ... Oct. 23 Oct. 18 Dirigo ... Oct. 16 Oct. 6 Dunrue ... Oct. 11 Oct. 15 Queen City ... Oct. 18 Oct. 8 Cottage City ... Oct. 13 Oct. 17 Al-Ki ... Oct. 19 Oct. 7 City of Topeka ... Oct. 8 Oct. 12 Farallon ... Oct. 12

MERCHANTMAN.

At Moodyville.

British steamer Lombard, 1,658 tons; Capt. W. R. Raison; loading for Newchang, China.</

THE COLONIST PRESSES

DO
YOU
REQUIRE

Engraved,
Printed,
Embossed
Or Bound

Letter Heads
Note Heads
Bill Heads
Statements
Envelopes
Business Cards
Visiting Cards
Programmes
Menu Cards
Wedding Cards
Memorial Cards
Invitation Cards
Receipts
Drafts
Cheques
Stock Certificates
Show Cards
Maps
Salmon Labels
Labels of Any Kind
Booklets and Pamphlets
Folders
Bonds
Debentures
Illuminated
Addresses
Diplomas
Blank Books
Law Books
Music Books
Magazines
Binding of any kind
Maps Mounted
Paper Ruled,

O ANYTHING in the line of Engraving, Printing, Binding and Embossing. If you do you can be furnished with the same by THE COLONIST. We carry a greater assortment of Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Binding Cloths and Leathers than any other establishment in the West, and having the several branches under one roof, can give satisfaction.

**QUALITY
PROMPTNESS
AND PRICE**

Prices and Samples furnished on application. Address

The
Colonist Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Telephone 197.

VANCOUVER

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ASSAYER,
A. MACFARLANE, 623 Hastings street.

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.

AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.
COOMBS & LASH, 17 Cordova street.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.

WULFFSON & BEWICKE, Ltd.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

CLOTHIERS.
GEO. R. GORDON, 74 Cordova street.

CONFECTORY.
OBEN & TAYLOR (bunches) 413 Hastings.

GREGOR & FREBURE, 500 Hastings street.

DRUGISTS.
JOHN REID (simple remedies), cor. Hast.

OWL DRUG CO., 74 Cordova. J. F. Jaek.

THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON
Co., Ltd. Liby.

DRY GOODS, ETC.
GORDON DRYSDALE, 150 Cordova street.

JAMES STARK, Importer, 30 and 32 Cor-

dova street.

HABERDASHERS.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., Cordova street.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.
Z. FRANKS, new and second-hand furni-

ture.

LOAN BROKERS.
S. WEAVER—Guns and bicycles wanted.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuds, etc.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
CEPERLEY, LOEWEN & CAMPBELL,

301 Hastings street.

C. LAND & Investment Agency, Limited.

RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers.

D. F. DOUGLAS, 334 Cambie street.

MONEY TO LOAN.
G. E. FARRER, LL.B., 634 Hastings.

METAL MERCHANTS.
JOHN BOYD & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

M. ROBINSON, 620 Hastings street.

DAN STEWART, 130 Cordova street.

S. MCPHERSON, 155 Cordova street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, New York Tailor, 325

Cambie street.

OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.
ALBERT UPFORD, 68 Cordova street.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

SAMUEL A. WYE, 723 Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.

MAHON, McPARLAND & MAHON, Hast-

ings street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

C. S. Douglas, Cordova street.

RESTAURANTS.

RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers

streets.

SAIL AND AWNING MAKERS.

ED. LISETT (tents for rent) 69 Water

street.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

STANDARD SOAP CO., Findley & Co. pro-

prietors.

TEA IMPORTERS.

CEYLON TEA CO.—W. A. Clark, 50 Cor-

dova street.

UPHOLSTERER AND MATTRESSER

C. CATTELL, 725 Hastings street.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

KEMP & SIMPSON, 51 Cordova street.

WALL PAPER DEALERS.

J. K. DAVIS—Latest styles.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.

THOMAS H. WOOTTON, furniture mov-

ing, 725 Hastings street.

VANCOUVER TRANSFER CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

S. DOWING & SON, 610 Granville street.

HOPKIRK & SPENCE, 427 Cordova street.

FOUNDRIES—IRON AND BRASS.

ROSS & HOWARD & CO., Alexander

street, near Carrall.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

PAGE PONSFORD BROS., Hastings street

GROCERIES.

THE B. C. SUPPLY CO., general mer-

chandise, 112 Cordova street.

HARDWARE.

MCLENNAN, MCFEELEY & CO., 122 Cor-

doval street.

THES. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cor-

doval street.

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO., 144 Cor-

dova street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

MANOR HOUSE—Rates, \$2 and \$2.50.

BOULDER—Hotel and Restaurant.

GRAND HOTEL, 612 Cordova street.

GOOD HOUSE—American and European

plan; free bus.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GEO. E. TROY, 102 Cordova street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTS

MAN.

TRETHEWY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova

street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish

Baths

Best \$2.00 a day house in Vancouver

J. F. COSTELLO, MANAGER.

NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.

KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton.

MARA, M. Skojeski.

VERNON, Smith Bros.

REVELSTOKE, Batterson & Co., G.P.R.

R. station; A. J. Amann, O.P.R. station;

McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revel-

stoke station.

NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Sta-

tionery Co.

SLOCAN, N. Slocan News Co.

SILVERTON, Silverton News Co.

ROSSLAND, M. W. Simpson.

TRAIL, F. W. Brown.

KASLO, Lemon & Young.

NEW DENVER, C. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the news

agents on all regular O.P.R. trains run-

ning out of Vancouver.

VANCOUVER HANDY LIST

—OF— VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
ASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 20 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGNS.—INTERIORS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, varnishes, etc.

Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

G. P. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.

OCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS., CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc. for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEINER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Frobroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

SENA BLOCK—Maynard's Shoe and Clothing Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe dandlings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACHE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government.

Tel. 39.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc. branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.



WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Formally Opened Yesterday With Displays Far Ahead of Other Years.

Victoria Firms Taking Very Prominent Part—A Contest Between Municipalities.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—The Westminster fair is open. At 1:30 o'clock Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, Mayor Ovens and President Trapp made their appearance; Mr. Trapp introduced the Lieutenant-Governor, who, after complimenting Westminster on her Anglo-Saxon pluck, overcoming all obstacles, declared that in all his experience he had never seen a more tastefully arranged exhibit, and he had visited innumerable fairs in Great Britain and America. On the Lieutenant-Governor declaring the fair open the band played "God Save the Queen," and a detachment of Marines, ranged in front of the speakers, presented arms. The Weather was beautiful but the crowd as usual on opening day was not large.

The exhibition is far ahead of other years in almost every particular. There will be no overcrowding of trams this year, two trams running every half hour, besides three C.P.R. trains daily, both services for fifty cents the round trip.

In glancing casually over the display in the main buildings it is seen at once that Victoria's exhibit is far above other years. The entire space in the machinery hall is occupied by Prior & Co., with machinery, buggies and bicycles. The exhibit would do credit to any city ten times the size of Victoria. The machinery is in motion.

M. R. Smith & Co. have the best display of home manufactured goods in the main building, having 400 different kinds of biscuit in view. Okell & Morris also have a magnificent display.

Pendray & Co., soap manufacturers, have done themselves proud. Stemlin & Earle, spices and coffees, have a wonderfully pretty exhibit, while the Brackman & Ker company's huge display in the line of flour and oatmeal is fully up to their high standard.

The Experimental Farm, Agassiz, has a magnificent exhibit of roots and fruit, taking up 35 feet of space, while the fruit and root display in the municipality contest are exhibits of rare beauty, and make the onlooker proud of his country. The competitors are Chilliwack, Kamloops, Cowichan, Langley, Glen, Okanagan and Vernon.

The Hudson's Bay company's carpet, furniture, curtain and tapestry display is a regular dream of beauty.

Credit for artistic arrangement is being given to W. H. Cope and Smith Bros.

The Allion Iron Works' exhibit of stoves attracted much attention.

The art exhibit was up to the mediocre standard of other years. The poultry shed contained more empty coops than last year.

There were 100 entries in the kennel show, Victoria dogs winning many firsts. Cattle, pigs, horses and sheep, were scarcely up to the average on the whole, but in exceptional cases surpassed other years.

Arrangements for the immense spectacular show, representing the fall of Santiago are in active progress and this promises to be a big drawing card.

RICH NORTHERN VALLEY.

An Easterner Struck With the Possibilities of Bulkley Valley.

Besides Messrs. Cartwright and Deuchman and the other Omicrona prospectors whose arrival on the steamer Princess Louise was mentioned yesterday, there arrived on that vessel Charles Cage, a Hudson's Bay packer, who took in a band of cattle and several tons of supplies from Ashcroft, and Messrs. William Limlin and H. Davis, of Hamilton, Ont. They state that there are quite a number of men camped along the Ashcroft trail, but they are well supplied with provisions, and have an abundance of feed for their horses, having cut tons of hay, which grows wild in the Bulkley valley. The trail was certainly very bad in places, from the continuous rains and the number of animals passing over. Many horses were so badly mired that they had to be killed. Mr. Limlin counted 25 dead horses, some of them standing straight up, with the mud over their backs, in a distance of 15 miles.

Mr. Limlin seems to be more struck with the agricultural possibilities of the Bulkley valley than with the mining prospects, and he cannot understand why the land is not taken up and cultivated.

There is wild hay in the valley standing 100 inches, by actual measurement, and wild rye 102 inches in height, while there is an abundance of pea-vine. Any number of cattle could be fed there the year round.

Mr. Limlin will return in the spring, trying to ascertain in the meanwhile the easiest route by which to reach the valley. The Limlin party was composed of 12 men when they started from Hamilton last spring, but with the exception of Messrs. Limlin and Davis, the men have all returned East.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.
Table Talk of Count Muravieff, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A Norwegian paper, Verdens Gang, published recently some extremely interesting "table-talk" by Count Muravieff, collected three years ago when the Russian minister of foreign affairs was acting as the Czar's ambassador at the court of Copenhagen. Amongst other matters the ambassador touched upon the growing importance of his Fatherland in words which derive enhanced interest from the recent peace manifesto of the Czar, and the share doubtless taken by the foreign minister in the preparation of that document.

"Russia," observed Count Muravieff, "is the silent power. Our population grows in stronger geometrical proportion than that of any other country in the world. This you will see when the next census is taken. May not the reason of this be sought in the fact, that, as compared with the over-civilized West, our people lead a more natural life? We do not cry for enlightenment and compulsory education. Everything depends upon the character and the way in which the mercantile qualities which alone can relieve the world from the nightmare under which it shivers and groans. No race of men on earth hates war so much as the meek-minded Russian peasant. In the gentleness of his spirit he would turn his left cheek to the aggressor who had struck him on the right. But one must take the world as one finds it. One must howl with the wolves as long as one is among them."

Quite So.—Amy (slyly)—So in compassion I—kissed him.

Mamie—For pity's sake!

Basis for an Estimate.—Staylate—Won't you give me kiss before I go to-night?

Miss Wessey—When do you intend to go?

In Demonstration of Efficiency.—Molly—How did Jack come to kiss you?

Delly—I told him he could not.

To Pessimistic Principles.—"I suppose," he ventured, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you?"

"Oh, George," she exclaimed, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"

STAGE CHATTER.

He Couldn't Forget It.—She—What was the show?—Isn't he a wonderful contortionist?

Papa—Yes, I wish I could do that.

Mamma—Why?

Mama—I think it might amuse the baby.

To Even the Score.—Spencer—I see that a lot of society ladies made a woman leave the ballroom because she was an actress.

Ferguson—Yes. Now the actresses are

going to make some women leave the stage because they are society ladies.

They were (a) that the true negro did not keep slaves in separate villages from their owners; (b) that he had left sanitary public affairs in the hands of Providence; (c) that he had a regular military organization with a separate war chief and peace chief; (d) that among the true negro the cult of the law god was far more developed than among the Bantu; that the true negro had not a female god as main ruler of mundane affairs as god.

Pointing out that the best region to study the institutions of the true negro was the region of the Oil Rivers, where he had suffered from racial adulteration, Miss Kingsley proceeded to describe the three kinds of property existing in West African culture as (1) an ancestral property of the tribe, that connected with the office of the headman called among the true negroes the stool, among the Bantu the fjord; (2) family property in which every member of the family had a certain share to which every member had to contribute, and on which every member had a claim; (3) private property, that acquired or made by a man or woman by personal exertion, even and above that made by them in co-operation with other members of their family (which was family property), that gained by gifts, and that made in trade by the exertion of superior trading ability. Each of these kinds of property was equally sacred in the eye of native law.

The only kind that could become another kind of property was the private.

This constantly merged into private property on the death of its individual owner.

Stool rods distanced from the gate at the fort was a house where a keg of powder was stored, and Col. Sheppard, the commander in charge, raised the question as to who should go after it. The men all bravely offered their services, but while the colonel hesitated, Elizabeth Zane declared that she alone would go, as her life was of less importance than were those of the men.

At first Col. Shepherd would not listen to her, but her argument was such that he finally reluctantly consented, and the men opened the gate for her to pass out.

As the brave girl sped through, the Indians evidently did not comprehend what she was after, for they paid no attention to her, and she reached the house unmolested, but on her return they saw the keg and suspected its contents. Immediately they opened fire, but fear lent wings to her flying feet, and soon she was back to the fort unharmed with the keg of powder in her arms.

The guns were again loaded, and in a short time the Indians fled.

After the war Elizabeth Zane removed to St. Clairville, O., where she lived to a good old age. She was twice married, and her many descendants still proudly tell the story of their great-great-grandmother's daring.

DIDN'T LIKE THE ACCOMMODATIONS.

I remember once riding out of San Francisco over the Southern Pacific in a day coach that was like the land of fire, the month being August, says a writer in the Chicago Record. At an outer station of the city of Oakland, a man who looked poor but proud, came aboard and, making down the aisle, ducked under two seats which were set back to back.

Some poor devil who is broke and wants to beat his way out of this burning country, one of the other passengers said. "Let's help him."

So when the conductor came in every one of us found something wrong with his ticket and complained, and kept the official angrily busy for half an hour longer than his usual time, so that he had to bolt without waiting a moment in looking for stowaways. At Port Costa we began to hear labored breathing under the seat, and twenty miles further there was an eruption, and out of the volcano of overturned cushions came our hidden protege.

"Gentlemen," he said, "when I was sentenced to forty years at San Quentin I thought it was tough, and at the first chance I broke. If I could only reach Sacramento I'd be all right, for I have friends there. But, gentlemen, without consulting the map, I believe I'm safe in saying Sacramento is at least two hours' distant. I have only a mere bagatelle of thirty-six years to put in at the prison, and I think that, after all, considering the weather and the two more hours under them seats, I'll just sit up here like a gentleman and meet Sheriff Bill Brice when he comes aboard and go back to the easy job. I prefer the thirty-six years to the two hours."

Only Chance for Life

was the careful treatment she might receive at the hospital. We took her there and for eight days they had no hope of her recovery, but later she had a change for the better. Her sickness, however, left her very delicate and weak, and she did not grow any for a year. It was then I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which was highly recommended by many, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was in perfect health. About a year ago my little girl, then six years old, had bronchitis and chicken pox. We were told that her

"This earth, I am informed," said the anarchist boarder, "is but a mere crust surrounding a molten mass."

"And still you maintain," said the cheerful idiot, "that the upper crust is a useless institution."—Indianapolis Journal.

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OR TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

OSCULOCYANIC OBSERVATIONS.

An Unwise Request.—The young man who asks a girl if he can kiss her usually can't.

Quite So.—Amy (slyly)—So in compassion

I—kissed him.

Mamie—For pity's sake!

Basis for an Estimate.—Staylate—Won't

you give me kiss before I go to-night?

Miss Wessey—When do you intend to go?

In Demonstration of Efficiency.—Molly—How did Jack come to kiss you?

Delly—I told him he could not.

To Pessimistic Principles.—"I suppose," he ventured, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you?"

"Oh, George," she exclaimed, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"

TO EVEN THE SCORE.—Spencer—I see that a lot of society ladies made a woman leave the ballroom because she was an actress.

Ferguson—Yes. Now the actresses are

going to make some women leave the stage because they are society ladies.

They were (a) that the true negro did not keep slaves in separate villages from their owners; (b) that he had left sanitary public affairs in the hands of Providence; (c) that he had a regular military organization with a separate war chief and peace chief; (d) that among the true negro the cult of the law god was far more developed than among the Bantu; that the true negro had not a female god as main ruler of mundane affairs as god.

Pointing out that the best region to

study the institutions of the true negro was the region of the Oil Rivers, where he had suffered from racial adulteration,

Miss Kingsley proceeded to describe the three kinds of property existing in West African culture as (1) an ancestral property of the tribe, that connected with the office of the headman called among the true negroes the stool, among the Bantu the fjord; (2) family property in which every member of the family had a certain share to which every member had to contribute, and on which every member had a claim; (3) private property, that acquired or made by a man or woman by personal exertion, even and above that made by them in co-operation with other members of their family (which was family property), that gained by gifts, and that made in trade by the exertion of superior trading ability. Each of these kinds of property was equally sacred in the eye of native law.

The only kind that could become another kind of property was the private.

This constantly merged into private

property on the death of its individual owner.

Stool rods distanced from the gate at the fort was a house where a keg of powder was stored, and Col. Sheppard, the commander in charge, raised the question as to who should go after it. The men all bravely offered their services, but while the colonel hesitated, Elizabeth Zane declared that she alone would go, as her life was of less importance than were those of the men.

At first Col. Shepherd would not listen to her, but her argument was such that he finally reluctantly consented, and the men opened the gate for her to pass out.

As the brave girl sped through, the Indians evidently did not comprehend what she was after, for they paid no attention to her, and she reached the house unmolested, but on her return they saw the keg and suspected its contents. Immediately they opened fire, but fear lent wings to her flying feet, and soon she was back to the fort unharmed with the keg of powder in her arms.

The guns were again loaded, and in a short time the Indians fled.

After the war Elizabeth Zane removed to St. Clairville, O., where she lived to a good old age. She was twice married, and her many descendants still proudly tell the story of their great-great-grandmother's daring.

DIDN'T LIKE THE ACCOMMODATIONS.

I remember once riding out of San

Francisco over the Southern Pacific in a day coach that was like the land of

fire, the month being August, says a writer

in the Chicago Record. At an outer

station of the city of Oakland, a man

who looked poor but proud, came aboard

and, making down the aisle, ducked under

two seats which were set back to

back.

Some poor devil who is broke and

wants to beat his way out of this burn-

ing country, one of the other passengers

said. "Let's help him."

So when the conductor came in every

one of us found something wrong with

his ticket and complained, and kept the

official angrily busy for half an hour

longer than his usual time, so that he had

to bolt without waiting a moment in

looking for stowaways. At Port Costa

we began to hear labored breathing un-

der the seat, and twenty miles fur-